

Culture is acquired, but kultur is thrust on people.

The Saar valley is a sour subject with Germany.

Why camouflage? Father goes to the circus because he likes it.

That tax on chocolate sundaes is, of course, classed as internal revenue.

The bump in bumper wheat crop seems to be for the consumer of bread.

Stopping war in Europe is worse than trying to patch a rotten inner tube.

Moreover, the boys have proved their bravery by wearing wrist watches.

It's too bad the new law regulating the use of mufflers applies solely to automobiles.

An iceberg would have to be a big one if a hydroplane couldn't get over the top.

In carving up Turkey the council of four has discovered that it is a tough old bird.

Shoes are expected to advance \$2 a pair next fall. A short life and a merry one, men!

The only objection to trying the ex-kaiser is that the public is weary of hearing about him.

For returned soldiers the reclamation of arid tracts will be another attack on no man's land.

The manufacturers of safes don't seem to have kept pace with the devices for opening them.

Why do they say that an airplane started on the first leg of its journey? Why not the first wing?

Their friends are delighted to discover that the returning soldiers bring back their appetites intact.

The truth is that a lot of gardeners don't know whether they are thinning their plants or pulling weeds.

The Smiths have it on the Joneses again. There were 51,000 Smiths in the army and only 22,500 Joneses.

A seaplane carrying freight would get there promptly on time with a cargo of something like, say late potatoes.

The compiler of summer "don'ts" will soon be relieved of the necessity of advising against alcoholic beverages.

A prize has been offered for a silent airplane and probably something substantial would be given for a safe one also.

Returned soldiers who are now gravitating to jobs down on the farm ought to do great fighting against the army worm.

The airplane is now about ready to take up the minor details of sleeping accommodations and buffet service for passengers.

After all, the highest good to humanity cannot be attained until every last man, woman and child has learned the lesson that a naked light is the quickest and worst way to find a leak in the gas.

Thanks to modern inventions, man has almost realized the old-fashioned desire to "have the earth with a string around it."

Cannot something be done to keep these estimates of a bumper wheat crop from the fellow who fixes the price of bread.

A bolshevist attempt has been made to shoot Paderewski. The wonder is the pianist is able to withstand so much discord.

The next step, of course, will be to devise some plan of getting sustenance from the milky way for transatlantic aviators.

The man who as a boy had to carry the horse to get to take his girl riding has a son who curls the chauffeur and says "charge it" at the filling station.

Five military seasons instead of four are proposed by the hat makers. Something joyful for the happy father of six unemployed daughters to look forward to.

Omission of the war tax on soap shows the detailed method in which the government is combating bolshevism in this country.

The garden maver and the horse-shoe pitcher are vying for honors on the rear platform in keeping up the run of conversation.

It must be very embarrassing for the parlor bolshevists of America when their definitions of bolshevism are rudely contradicted by the practical bolshevists of Russia.

What chance has clothing got to come down when every returning doughboy has to have two or three suits and an overcoat?

Any man will admit that it is easier to change the steps of a street car than to convince a woman she should change the style of her dress.

## FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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### TREATY OF VIENNA, 1864.

Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia.

The treaty of Vienna, signed in 1864, between Denmark on one side and Austria and Prussia on the other, put an end to the war which the two latter powers had been waging against the former and tore the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein from the Danish crown. The revolutionary spirit which had swept Germany in 1848 had gradually died away and a period of reaction had set in. Nowhere was the reaction so strong as in Prussia. In 1857 Frederick William, under whom Prussia had suffered so many humiliations, became insane and his brother William became first regent and, early in 1861, king. He was a Hohenzollern of the true type, deeply imbued with the spirit of militarism. Bismarck had already made for himself a reputation as the exponent of force and the new king employed him as just the man he wanted to work out his plans. William proposed a great increase in the Prussian army and navy, and when the Prussian parliament rejected his plans sent for Bismarck and, making him minister-president, told him to "tame" the parliament. He tamed it, or acted without it, as he pleased.

"The German problem," he told them, "could not be solved by parliamentary decrees, but by blood and iron." He forced bills through by employing every means in his power; he instituted the army reforms; he framed a trade treaty with France which Austria declared unfriendly and, upon Austria's protesting, he recognized the new kingdom of Italy. He dispatched an ultimatum to the elector of Hesse, which brought that potentate to reason with regard to the affairs of his electorate.

**Illegal and Arbitrary Powers.** To the Austrian delegate to the diet—Count Karolyi, ancestor of the Count Karolyi who has just played so important a part in the affairs of Hungary—he said: "Our relations with Austria must soon become either better or worse—we sincerely desire the former of the two alternatives." His entire policy was directed to driving Austria out of Germany and giving to Prussia the hegemony of the confederation. In other words, Austria was to be driven out and Prussia would eat up what remained. To build up Prussia, King William did not hesitate to use illegal and arbitrary power. Von Moltke appeared in the military councils of Prussia and the country

was at once thoroughly "militarized." The Polish insurrection in 1863 gave Bismarck a chance to make friends with Russia, and he declared that if Russia were driven out of Poland Prussia would march in. The affairs of the "duchies" gave Bismarck another opportunity. The Danish government had prepared a constitution for Schleswig which made that duchy an integral part of the Danish kingdom, which was contrary to the last of the many settlements of the "Schleswig-Holstein question." The Germanic confederation refused to take any steps and Bismarck made advances to Austria—he would enslave her and then destroy her.

The Danes counted upon aid from France and England, in both of which countries there had been an outbreak of sympathy for a small nation menaced by two powerful ones, and in March of 1863 a royal proclamation issued at Copenhagen repudiated the settlement of 1852 and offered the gage of battle.

#### Beginning of War.

On January 16, 1864, Prussia and Austria sent an ultimatum to Denmark demanding that the constitution of Schleswig be withdrawn within two days. The Danish foreign minister pointed out that as the Danish parliament was not in session this was impossible.

The Prussian troops massed on the Elbe at once crossed the frontier and war began. Austrian troops joined the Prussians and the Danes fought valiantly but unavailing against the invaders. The fortress of Duppel fell on April 18 and the Danes, driven from the mainland, took refuge on the island of Alsens. There came a pause in the war and a conference of the powers was hastily assembled in London. But Bismarck would listen to no compromise and the war was renewed. It was now clear that Prussia designed both the duchies for herself; but while Austria saw this she was scared by a "fire in the rear." For, taking advantage of Austria's engagements elsewhere, Italy was threatening Venetia. Prussian troops had already crossed the borders of Jutland and were prepared for advance.

Denmark surrendered and the peace treaty was signed at Vienna on October 30. By it Denmark relinquished both duchies to be administered jointly by Austria and Prussia.

### TREATY OF FRANKFORT, 1871.

Terms of Peace After the Franco-Prussian War.

The treaty of Frankfort, which officially put an end to the Franco-Prussian war, was but a ratification of the "preliminaries of peace," which had been signed at Versailles on February 23, 1871. Some matters of minor importance had not been settled at Versailles, which were reserved for the "definitive treaty."

The ostensible cause of the Franco-Prussian war was the refusal of Prussia to guarantee that a prince of the house of Hohenzollern should not be a candidate for the Spanish throne. In reality both Paris and Berlin were only waiting for an excuse and Bismarck was making every effort to bring about a rupture. Official relations becoming strained and the Prussian army having mobilized and approached the French frontier, the Emperor Napoleon III declared war on July 19, 1870, the chamber of deputies having before that voted a war supply and the reserves having been called out. Prussia was joined in the war by the other German states and the Teutonic armies had an unbroken series of victories that brought them to Paris, which city surrendered on January 28, 1871.

Gravelotte was fought on August 18 of 1870 and the French emperor with his army surrendered at Sedan on September 2, 1870.

#### Bismarck Dictated Peace Terms.

A republic had been proclaimed in France upon the surrender of the emperor and Thiers was at the head of it. Upon being elected as chief executive by the assembly sitting at Bordeaux, the provisional French government had already effected an armistice with the Germans. Already the king of Prussia had been proclaimed German emperor in the halls of Versailles. Thiers met Bismarck at that splendid palace of the great Louis and the preliminaries of peace were signed on February 26. The terms were dictated by Bismarck. Only on one point did Thiers rebel. He refused to sign a peace ceding to Prussia the fortified city of Belfort, which commands the passage between the Vosges and the Jura. This was the only strong fortress in France which had not been reduced by the Germans. If now handed over to Germany it would open to her a path into Burgundy and the Lyons which her armies could tread at will. Thiers had struggled to retain Metz, but Bismarck would not listen to him. The Germans had Metz and were resolved to keep it.

Bismarck yielded. Prussia was not quite as ready in 1871 to defy the whole world as she was in 1914. Besides, the city of Belfort was entirely French by population and Bismarck had already said with regard to Metz:

"I do not quite like so many Frenchmen brought into our house against their will."

At German headquarters the expression: "We will bleed France white" was a common saying, and indemnity proposed by Bismarck was six milliards—about one billion two hundred million in American money. But British influence had been at work urging Germany to abate her demand, and Thiers obtained from Bismarck a reduction of a milliard—\$200,000,000. Alsace and Lorraine were ceded to Germany. There was no help for it. Germany was to hold certain fortresses in France until indemnity was paid.

#### Through Arch of Triumph.

The German army had not as yet entered Paris, though that city had surrendered. It was now insisted that if France retained Belfort a part of the invading army should enter the French capital. This demand was made simply for the purpose of theatrical effect. The world must see the German kaiser leading his legions through the Arch of Triumph. Thiers protested that this would only cause irritation and effect nothing. Bismarck insisted, the emperor William made a point of it, and so 30,000 German troops marched under the great triumphal arch of Napoleon I and occupied for two days the Champs Elysees.

It was calculated that it would take ten years for France to pay off the indemnity and the German troops were to be withdrawn gradually as its installments were paid. All the expenses of the army of occupation were, in the meantime, to be paid by France. When the terms of this treaty were presented to the national assembly sitting at Bordeaux the members from Alsace-Lorraine lodged a solemn protest against their expatriation and some of the more radical members resigned their seats rather than confirm the treaty. The treaty was confirmed by the assembly on March 2 and the definitive treaty signed at Frankfort on May 10.

#### Sloths Ancient and Modern.

Not more than 100,000 years ago there were on this continent giant sloths, as big as fair-sized elephants. The skeletons of specimens are preserved today in museums, one of the largest species being called the megatherium. At the present time their race is represented in tropical America by a small and degenerate breed. These modern sloths live in trees, hanging from branches for hours without moving. Thus it is not easy to discover their presence; and, as a special and peculiar disguise, a grayish-green lichen grows on their fur.

## MEN INSIST ON SHORTER WEEK

Shoe Cutters at Haverhill, Mass., Decide to Work Only Forty-Four Hours.

### MOVE HITS FIFTY FACTORIES

Employers Declare They Are Unable to Grant the Demand and Successfully Meet Competition—Other News of Labor.

Fifteen hundred shoe cutters, members of the Shoe Workers' Protective union, voted at Haverhill, Mass., to "adopt" a 44-hour week, with the \$36 pay which they now receive for the 48-hour week granted them a month ago. Union officials said the men would put the schedule into effect at once.

The action followed a meeting at which directors of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' association told the men they could not further reduce the working hours and successfully meet competition in the shoe trade.

### GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

City workers in London are to be paid bonuses every six months.

The miners' strike has been settled to the satisfaction of both sides and work was resumed in the coal mines of northern France.

Building workers in Ottawa, Canada, have been granted an increase of 20 per cent on present wages, an eight-hour day and other concessions.

Through a mediator the Structural Iron Workers' union of Peoria, Ill., secured a new agreement which gives it a raise from 76½ to 85 cents per hour.

The employees of the Great Southern Lumber company of Sacramento, Cal., and one of the largest concerns in the world, are joining their various unions.

Minimum wages affecting 12 industries employing approximately 400 women have recently been fixed by the Manitoba (Canada) minimum wage board.

Twelve hundred members of the Pile Drivers' union in San Francisco are demanding \$8 for journeymen and \$9 for foremen, being an increase of \$1 per day.

The nine building trades of York, Pa., have received a charter for the formation of a building trades council, and the new body is now in working order.

Montreal (Canada) journalists have organized an organization and affiliated with the International Typographical union. It is the first journalists' union in Canada.

One thousand miners in Parker City, Utah, declared a strike for a six-hour day and a \$5.50 wage. The United States labor department assigned a conciliator.

Wages in Switzerland vary greatly in the different cities, Zurich paying the highest, followed by Basel and Geneva, with Berne and St. Gall paying the lowest.

A Worcester (Mass.) company has given the use of a large room in its factory at noon time to all girls and men in the plant for a dance and recreation hall.

Striking printers of the Sun, a morning newspaper, returned to work at Vancouver, B. C., following instructions from International Typographical union officials.

Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel corporation has announced that at the Sparrows Point plant he would spend between \$25,000,000 and \$40,000,000 in improvements.

Schappeler, prominent in labor circles of Winnipeg, Man., is under arrest charged with conspiracy and sedition. Senator Robertson, minister of labor, says arrests have been decided on as a definite policy in handling the trouble growing out of the strike. He referred to the strike as a tragedy.

The average salary of 740,000 American teachers is said to be only \$630 per year. The negro day laborer, the street sweeper, the janitor get more. While almost every other class prospers, teachers have been forced to go along on the same old low salaries that prevailed before the war, notwithstanding the cost of living has increased about 100 per cent.—Houston Post.

In the first general wage advance made by the railroad administration following the recommendations of the railroad wage commission approximately \$400,000,000 a year was distributed among the railroad employees. About \$140,000,000 of this went to trainmen and engineers and about \$260,000,000 to other employees. On supplemental orders about \$150,000,000 was added to the payroll of the shopmen, about the same to maintenance-of-way men and clerks and about \$45,000,000 to telegraphers and station agents.

Fifteen thousand building craftsmen in Columbus, O., struck when the building contractors refused to permit them to enforce the universal working card and union shop conditions. The ten organizations composing the Building Trades council were affected.

The latest innovation in clerkless stores is the "dresseteria," now successfully handling women's ready-to-wear clothes. Signs replace salespeople in this unique shop, so unattended and unharried, the customer examines the articles in which she is interested and makes her purchase.

## MATTERS OF LABOR INTEREST

General Information Concerning Important Happenings Gathered From All Parts of the World.

A dispatch from Rome says the general strike has been ended throughout Italy.

The first coal mine in the Malay peninsula has been placed in operation.

Over 50 per cent of the workers in Philadelphia candy factories are women.

American Federation of Musicians selected Pittsburgh for their 1920 convention.

Welland canal employees have had their wages reduced from \$90 to \$58 per month.

The strike of transport workers has been called off and work resumed by all companies.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will award 16,000 members special medals for war work.

Unions of upholsterers and roofers have been organized and applications made for charters in Spokane, Wash.

The manufacturers' convention, in a recent session at New York, urged employers to keep wage scales high.

Large fields of iron ore, similar to that of Cuba and the Philippines, have been discovered in the Dutch East Indies.

In the British transport service women are engaged in work which, before the war, was exclusively confined to men.

Welsh coal miners propose to resist the payment of income tax unless the abatement allowance is raised to \$1,250.

The United States employment service during its 16 months' activity provided jobs for 4,537,259 men and women.

Wage increases approximating 15 per cent, effective June 2, benefited 150,000 New England textile mill workers.

Hundreds of girls who were employed as a war measure by the Pennsylvania railroad are to be retained in their positions.

Sixteen tinplate mills in Farrell, Pa., reopened after an idleness of over two months. Over 1,500 employees were put to work.

Bank employees in Switzerland have received 96 per cent increase in wages and working hours cut from 54 to 48 hours a week.

London shipping clerks have formed a clerks' union to protect the interests of shipping clerks as to hours, conditions, salaries, etc.

The tin goods trade in Japan has made such great strides that a large tinplate plant has been started to help supply the demand.

Thomas Okey, who has been elected to the new professorship of Italian at Cambridge university, England, began life as a basket maker.

The number of bank employees on strike in France now numbers 25,000, and it is estimated that it is costing the banks \$200,000 a day.

During the four years since March, 1915, wages in New York have increased 107 per cent and the number of employees 18 per cent.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., 3,000 street railway employees recently quit work, demanding 12 cents an hour increase for all, the old contract having expired.

Wool combers employed in the British wool textile industry have been granted an increase of \$1.46 a week in the case of men and 97 cents in the case of women.

Porto Rican cigars are practically out of the United States market as a result of a strike of cigarmakers and tobacco workers which has been on since the 1st of January.

The New York industrial commission report shows that from \$9 to \$13 is the wage of the maximum number of women employed in four low-wage industries in New York state.

So anxious are the farmers in northern Alberta, Canada, to overcome the difficulties occasioned by the shortage of labor that they are buying up tractors as fast as they can get them.

There will be no strike of Chicago retail grocery and market drivers, as planned. An agreement was reached with the South Side Retail Grocers and Butchers' association whereby the employees are to receive a substantial raise in pay.

Louisville & Nashville company clerks are not entitled to vacations with salary, according to railroad administration orders received at Louisville. The order affects several hundred persons employed in the Louisville & Nashville general offices here, and apparently voices the administration's policy for thousands of others.

Telegraphic reports received by the United States employment service for the week ending June 14 from 200 cities throughout the United States show a labor surplus of 241,048 as compared with a surplus of 277,777 reported by 82 cities last week. Chicago is credited with 55,000 unemployed. Dr. P. L. Prentiss, federal director, declared that the normal number of unemployed in Chicago is from 50,000 to 75,000.

France is crippled industrially. A great industrial district of 3,600 square miles has been stripped of machinery by Germany. It has been hurried straight back thousands of years, and is now a stone age island surrounded by a sea of twentieth century war-torn industries.

After nine days' idleness the painters and decorators in Hamilton, Can., won their strike for increased wages and an eight-hour day. The increase is 7½ cents per hour, making the new scale 52½ cents. The men have been endeavoring for years to attain the shorter work day.

## OIL FIELDS MAKING NEW MILLIONAIRES

Fort Worth, Texas.—Fortunes are being made in the new Texas oil fields. Small investments of \$100 have in some instances earned as much as \$15,000.00. Eighty companies in the Burkburnett field alone paid \$30,000-000.00 in the last four months.

The Burk-Texas Oil & Refining Co., with twenty-six separate leases on 9-320 acres, including the Burkburnett "wonder pool," covers some of the most promising fields near drilling wells in Texas. This company is offering treasury stock at par, \$10 per share, and will drill its first well in the Burkburnett field as soon as possible.

At the rate that the good oil companies are selling their stock, the Burk-Texas Oil & Refining Company's treasury stock should all be sold quickly. If you want to make money in Texas oil write name and address plainly and enclose money order payable to the company for as many shares as you want. One share costs \$10, 5 shares \$50, 10 shares \$100, and \$80 on.

Burk-Texas Oil & Refining Co., W. A. Sampsel, Trustee, 42 Petroleum Building, Fort Worth, Texas. Capital stock 50,000 shares. 20,000 shares treasury stock to be sold for development. Send for further information.—Adv.

#### To Collect Toy Statistics.

The toy manufacturers of the United States have been invited by the Smithsonian institute of Washington, D. C., to gather a complete collection of all American toys that were popular during the war, to be placed on permanent exhibition, and a special committee has been appointed for that purpose.

The occasional use of Roman Eye Balsam at night will prevent and relieve tired eyes, watery eyes, and eye strain. Adv.

#### Collection of Bird Calls.

A Kansas university professor is making a collection of bird calls, and later plans to have them put to music so they may be whistled or played on the phonograph.—Kansas City Star.

Before a candidate places himself in the hands of his political friends he should sew up his pockets.

## INCREASE WEIGHT AND VITALITY WITH PHOSPHATE

Nothing Like Plain Bitro-Phosphate to Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nerve Force.

The average person is beginning to realize more and more that the lack of physical strength and nerve exhaustion (frequently evidenced by excessive thinness) are the direct cause not only of the failure to succeed in life's struggle for the necessities of existence, but also for the handicap in one's social aspirations. Compare the thin, sickly, angular frame with



At the seaside too, the plump well-rounded figure is most admired, the well rounded form which is usually accompanied by the bloom of health and attractiveness.

That millions of people are conscious of this handicap is evident from the continued appearance in newspapers and magazines of many suggestions proposing various remedies in food or medicine or exercises, either of which might or might not be appropriate for a given case. Authorities, however, agree that healthy nerve tissue is absolutely essential to a strong, robust body and mind. Weak nerves, while indicated by a multitude of different symptoms, more immediately and generally result in lack of energy, sleeplessness, irritability, depression, etc., which conditions gradually consume the healthy flesh, leaving ugly hollows, a flat chest, bony neck and scrawny arms and legs.

Our bodies need more phosphate than most of them are able to extract from the foods we eat nowadays, and many opinions affirm that there is nothing which may be taken into the human system that so effectively supplies this deficiency as the pure organic phosphate known as bitro-phosphate and sold by good druggists everywhere.

The essential phosphoric food elements in bitro-phosphate assimilated by the nerve cells should soon produce a pleasing change in nerve energy and hence increased vitality and strength. With the burdens of nervousness, sleeplessness, lack of energy, etc., lifted, normal weight with its attractive fullness and ruddy glow of health replaces the former picture of skin and bones.

CAUTION.—Although Bitro-Phosphate is unexcelled for the relief of nervousness and attendant disorders, owing to its tendency to increase weight, one should watch the scales while taking it unless it is the desire to put on flesh.

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